

## Abstract

This thesis deals with the multidimensional concept of social status and mainly with the phenomenon of unbalanced position at several stratification scales - social status inconsistency. The work provides a comprehensive overview of the use of this concept in foreign and subsequently in the Czech sociology with background of interpretation of classical theoretical concepts and approaches to social stratification as such. Then the author's own analysis of data from the ISSP surveys is presented. Author refines existing research's results and also describes the progress of the core metrics of status inconsistency in more than a decade, which for this purpose so far not been analyzed. Analysis based on the operationalisation established in the Czech sociology showed that rising trend of status consistency described by Czech authors in the nineties does not continue. Even the degrees of status consistency doesn't keep that level. There are two significant declines during the late nineties and around 2009, which are also decline in performance of the national economy (GDP) - the relationship of the two variables being tested. The author also deals with broader conception of status consistency examining the relationship status of the objective to the subjective. Here are also some abnormalities during economic downturns - in economically uncertain times people derive own status primarily from received income. Then structural model verifying relations within variables described in the research section is tested on actual data. Model consisting of education, ISEI index in one factor and income in the second explains more than 30% of fourth involved variable's variability – subjective social status of individuals. In other words, 30% of our subjectively considered social status can be currently predicted from the given objective status, with greater impact of the education and occupational status index than the income.